

Napoleon's Fall and Europe's Reaction

Chapter 6, section 4

Disaster and Defeat

1. Did a bad omen doom an invasion from the start?

- The horse swerved, and Napoleon lost his hold, tumbling to the ground.
- This painting shows Napoleon leading French troops to Moscow.



Disaster and Defeat

2. Why did Napoleon attack Russia?

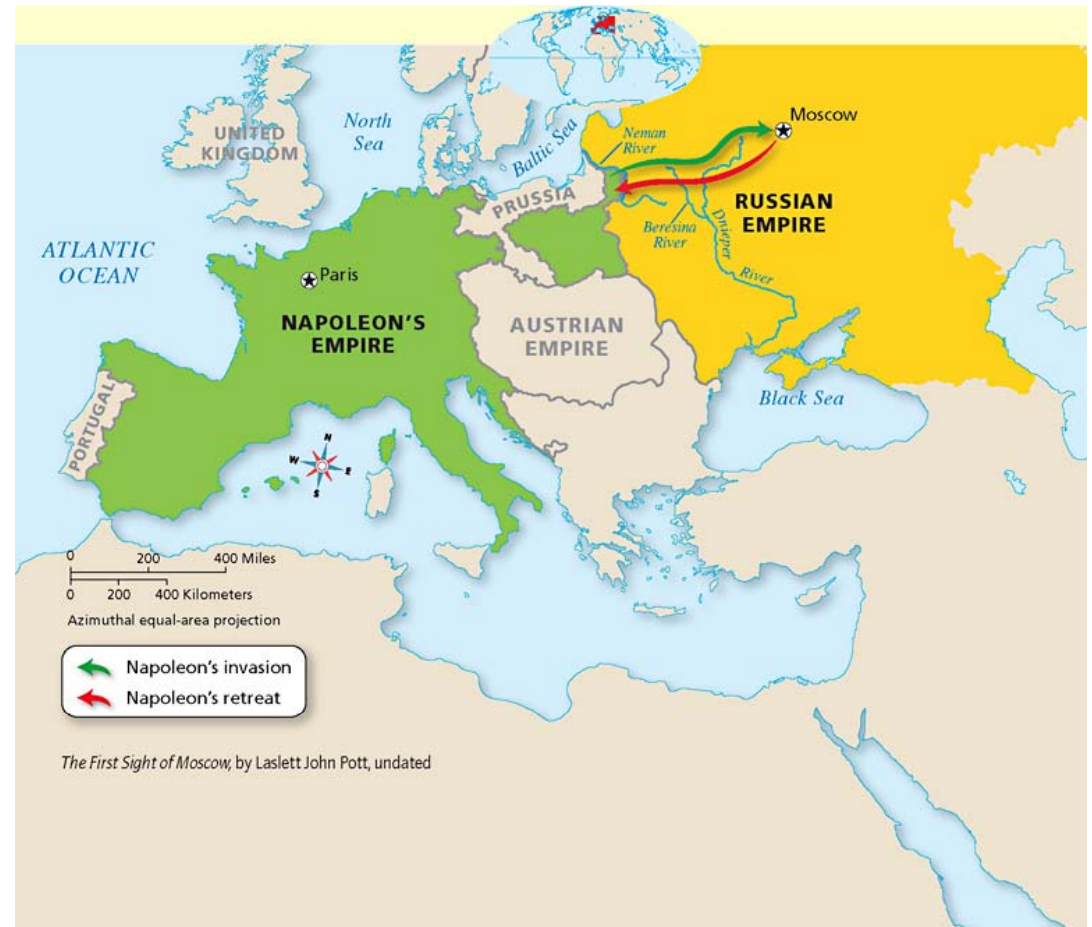
- *Wanted to punish Russia for gathering troops near the border*



Disaster and Defeat

3. What strategic moves did Russian forces make?

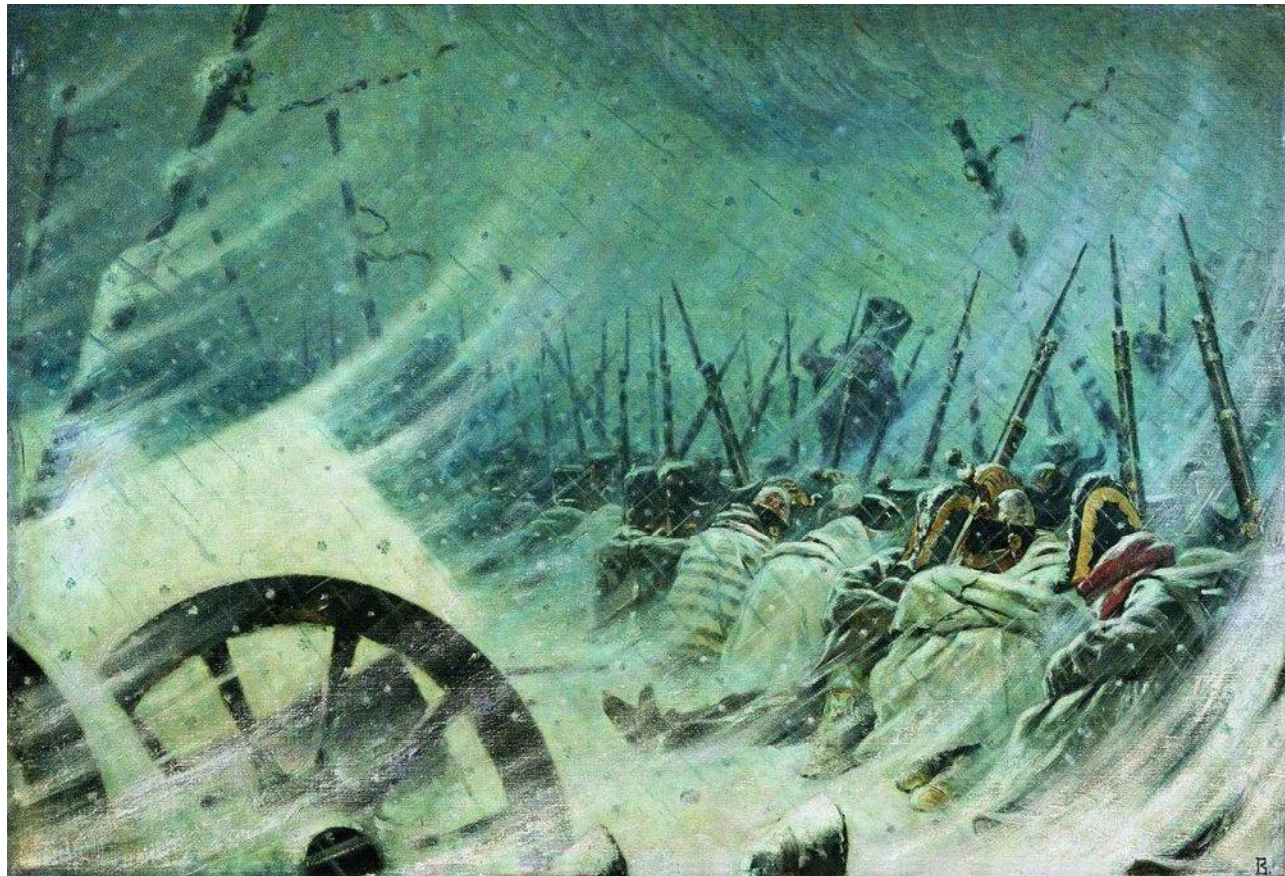
- *Not meeting French forces head-on; burning fields and cities to destroy supplies; retreating, forcing the French to follow*



Disaster and Defeat

4. What factors contributed to Napoleon's failure in Russia?

- Napoleon's army could not tolerate the harsh Russian winter



Disaster and Defeat

5. Describe the French retreat out of Russia

The harsh Russian winter was the most terrifying enemy that the French army had encountered.

As the exhausted men marched west, starvation and freezing temperatures killed thousands.

The brutal Russian winter did what no military power had been able to do before. **It decimated Napoleon's army.**



Disaster and Defeat

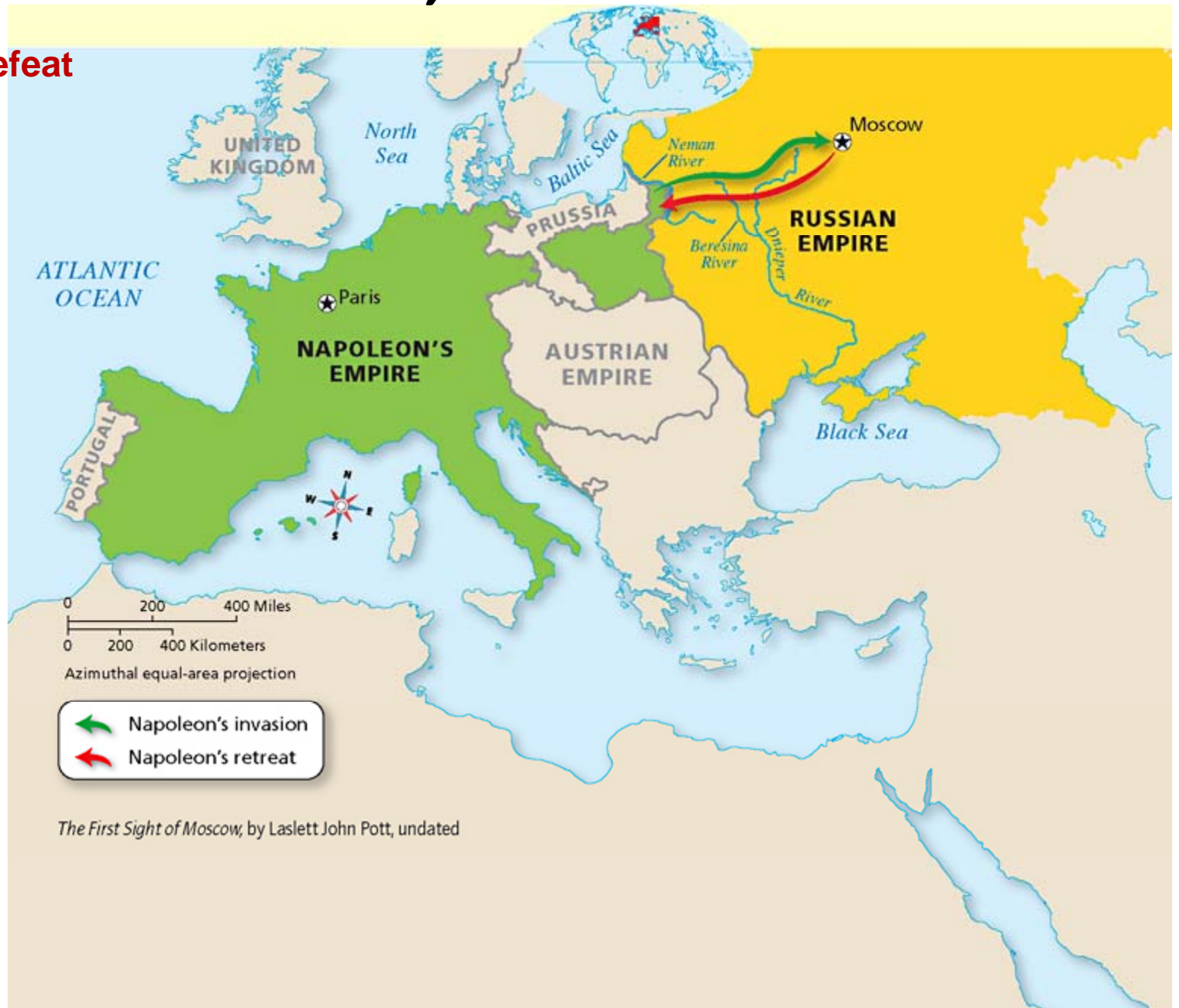
6. Describe Napoleon's retreat out of Russia

- Napoleon could not support his troops in the ruined city through the winter. In October he had no choice: He left Moscow.



RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, 1812

Disaster and Defeat



RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, 1812

SOLDIERS IN NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

- 600,000 began the campaign
- 250,000 died in Russia
- 94,000 taken prisoner
- 150,000 wounded or deserted
- 100,000 survived

Disaster and Defeat

7. Describe Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig.

- In October 1813 the allies met Napoleon's new troops near the German city of Leipzig.
- **This battle was a clear defeat for Napoleon.**
- In March 1814, the allies entered Paris in triumph.
- As one of the terms of surrender, Napoleon had to give up his throne.



Disaster and Defeat

8. Describe Napoleon's exile to Elba.

- The victors allowed him to keep the title of emperor, but his new empire was tiny—a small Mediterranean island named Elba, off the coast of Italy.
- He went into exile with a small pension and about 400 guards.



9. Who did the allies restore to power?

- *Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI*



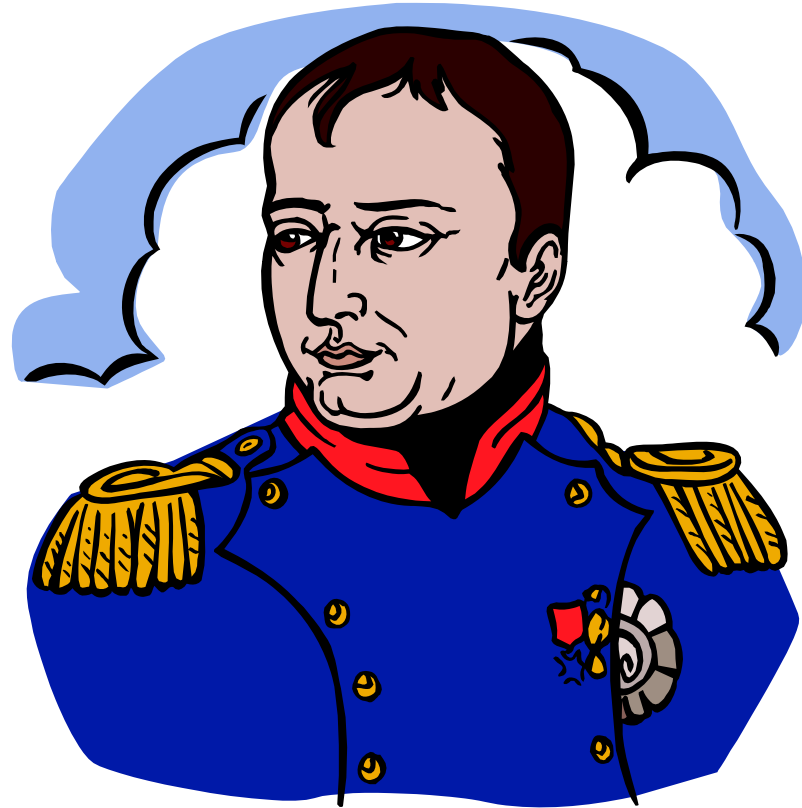
10. What did the citizens fear?

- The king quickly grew unpopular, and many French citizens feared a return to the Old Order.



11. What is the “Hundred Days”?

- A brief period of renewed glory for Napoleon and of problems for his enemies



12. Who was Duke of Wellington?

- (1769–1852)
British soldier and statesman; he led the British troops against Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.



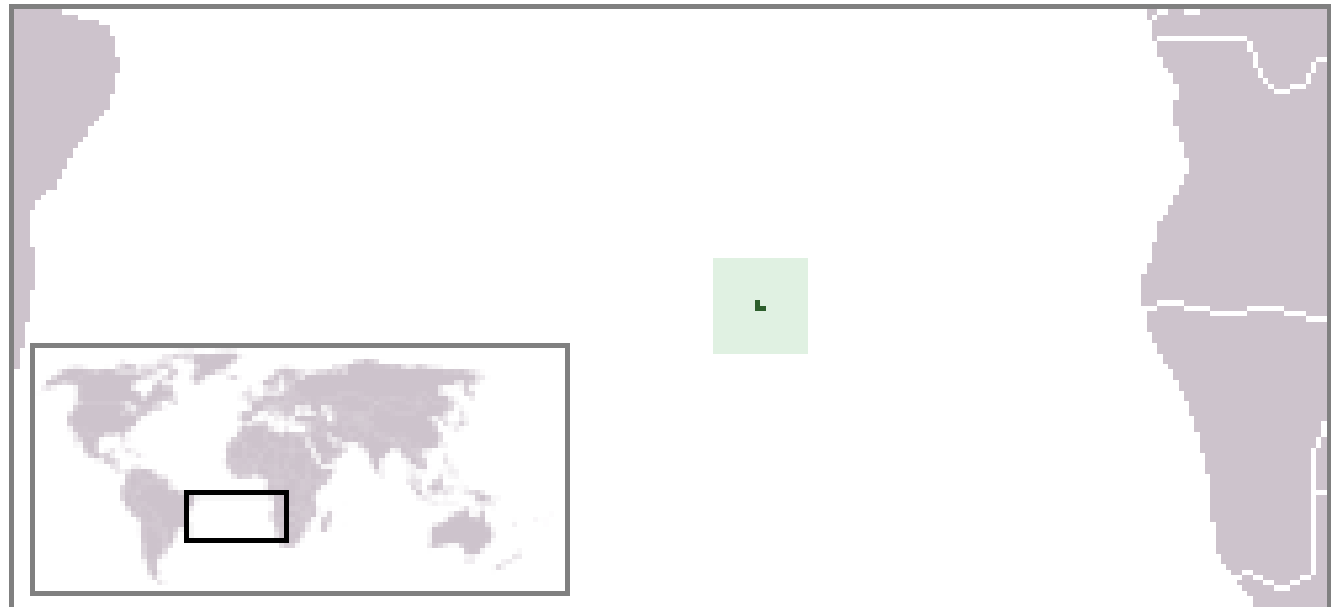
13. Describe the Battle of Waterloo.

- Napoleon's army was no match for the combined strength of the two armies.
- They drove the French army off the field by the end of the day.
- For Napoleon, the Battle of Waterloo was a crushing defeat.
- It was the end of his military career and the end of the Napoleonic Wars.



14. Describe Napoleon's final exile

- They exiled him to Saint Helena, a bleak volcanic island in the South Atlantic, some 1,200 miles from the nearest mainland.



The Last Campaigns

15. Describe Napoleon's final exile and death.

- Napoleon never escaped from his remote prison on Saint Helena. Nor did Napoleon serve a long sentence; he died six years later at the age of just 51. The cause of his death has never been determined definitively.



Wallpaper in Napoleon's room